

09871086-05401

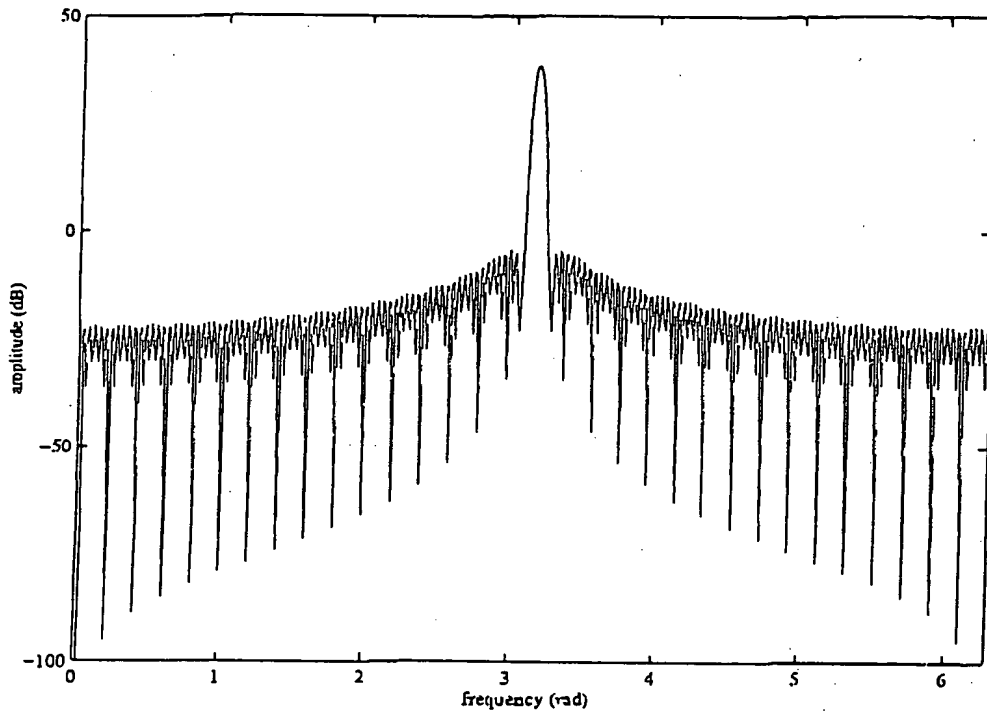


Figure 1

00871086-063404

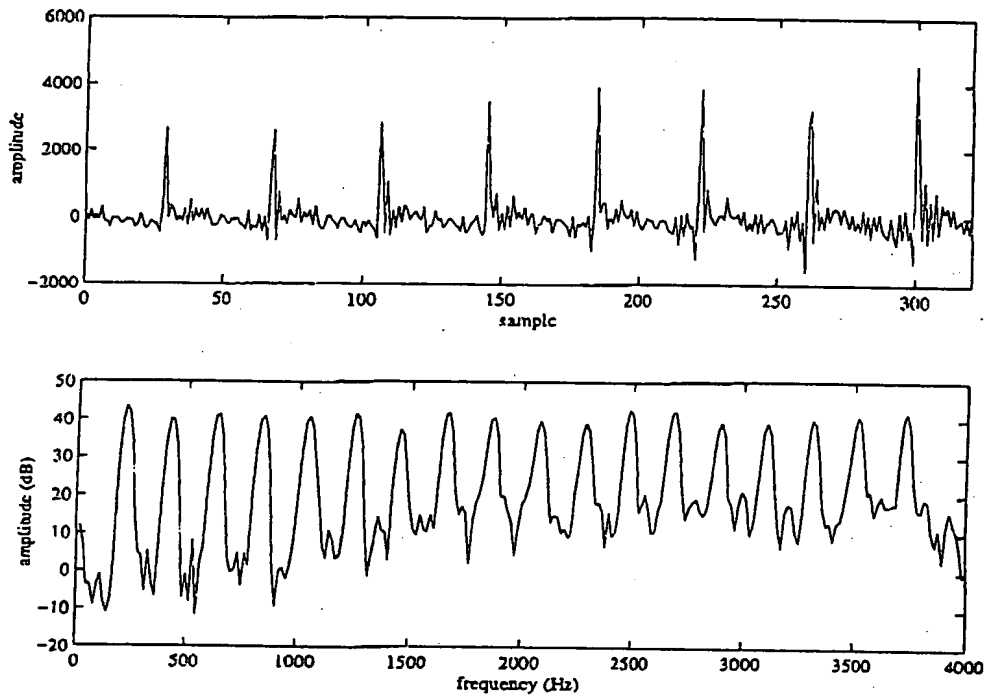


Figure 2

0001086-0104
101E20 98072800

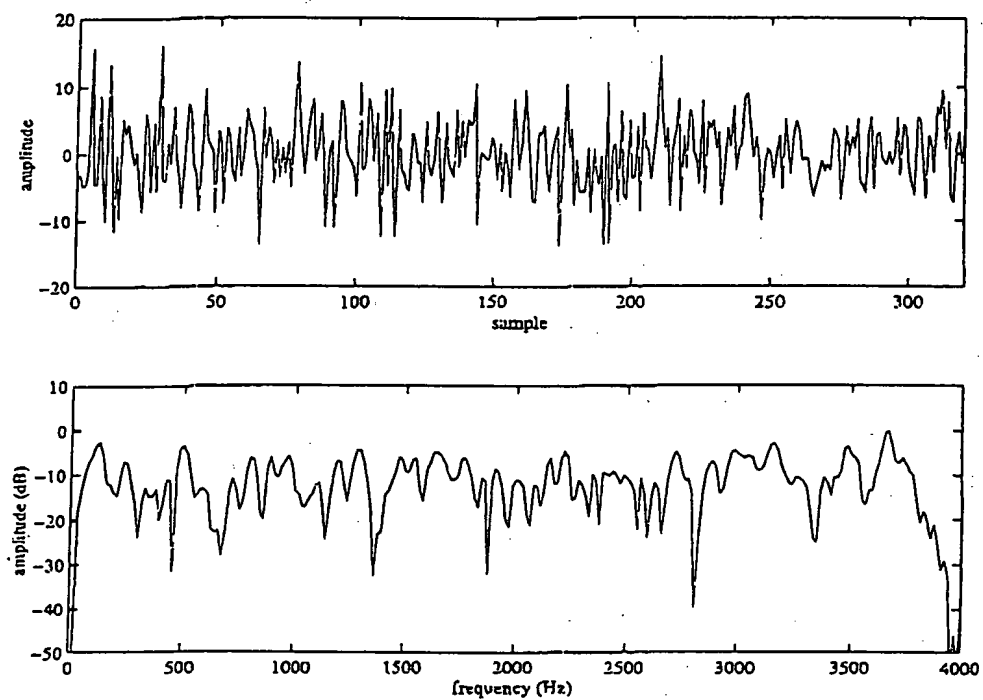


Figure 3

The figure consists of two vertically stacked plots. The top plot shows the amplitude of a signal over 160 samples. The y-axis is labeled 'amplitude' and ranges from -1000 to 1000. The x-axis is labeled 'sample' and ranges from 0 to 160. The signal is zero until approximately sample 25, where it exhibits a sharp negative peak followed by a positive peak. It remains relatively flat until sample 75, where it shows a large positive peak followed by a sharp negative peak. After sample 130, it shows another sharp negative peak followed by a positive peak, and then settles back to zero by sample 160. The bottom plot shows the amplitude in decibels (dB) versus frequency in Hertz (Hz). The y-axis is labeled 'amplitude (dB)' and ranges from -20 to 30. The x-axis is labeled 'frequency (Hz)' and ranges from 0 to 4000. The spectrum shows a series of peaks that generally decrease in amplitude as frequency increases. There are prominent peaks around 250 Hz, 500 Hz, 750 Hz, 1000 Hz, 1250 Hz, 1500 Hz, 1750 Hz, 2000 Hz, 2250 Hz, 2500 Hz, 2750 Hz, 3000 Hz, 3250 Hz, and 3500 Hz. The amplitude drops sharply after 3500 Hz, reaching about -15 dB at 4000 Hz.

00821086-06401

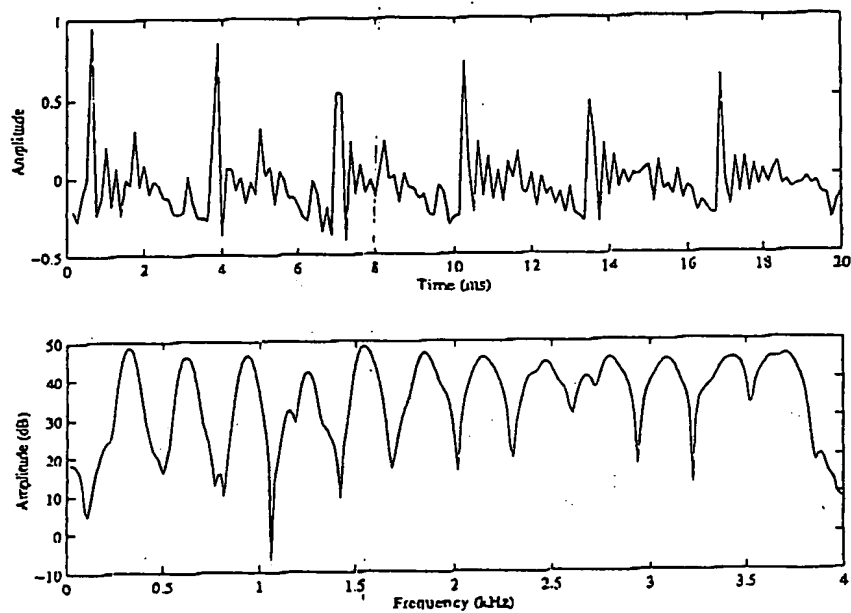


Figure 5

09871085-053404
TOTAL 580T2860

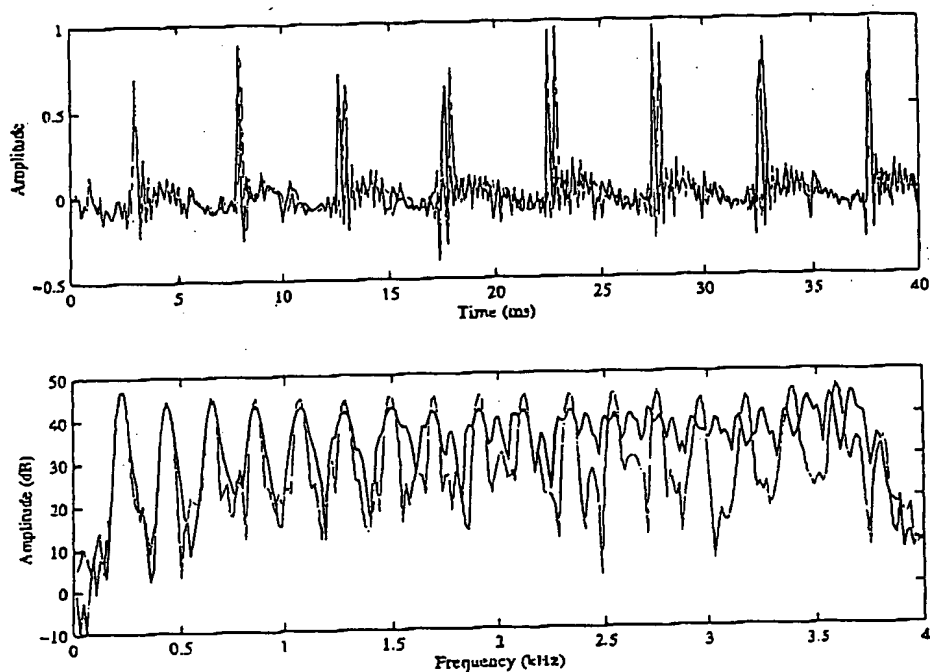


Figure 6a

000108012860

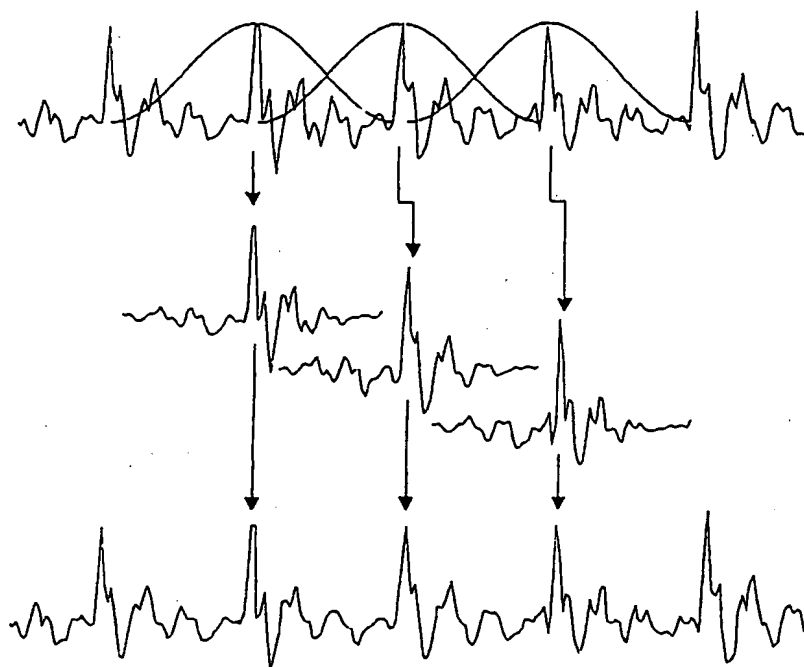


Figure 6b

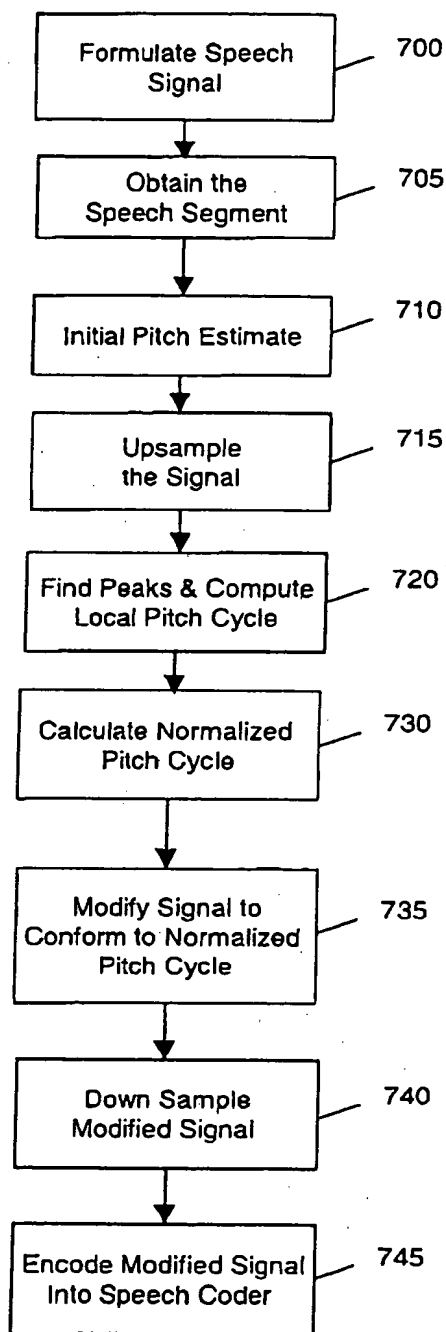


Figure 7